
May 7, 1980

Mr. Eric P. Newman
400 Washington Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63102

Dear Eric:


I have mislaid your address and suspect that the one above is of the store. At any rate the book did arrive in good order and I appreciate it very much. I had no idea that there was so much added from the first edition, which I had purchased quite some time back.

In order to give you some ideas to what I have I will lay it out in outline form. On November 19, 1791, Samuel Meredith accounted for the destruction of 5 boxes of bills from Connecticut Treasurer John Lawrence, printed under the act of March, 1780. There were 10,750 sheets, each sheet containing 16 bills. There were two each of the following values: \$20, 8, 7, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1. In all there were 172,000 notes worth \$1,075,000. There was an added note to the effect that another 12 quires had been received worth \$30,000 (300 additional sheets). Since the account on tape recorder is not precisely clear at a couple of points, I have ordered the appropriate reel of microfilm from the archives, but it will take several weeks before it is here.

Another record found concerned the destruction of Continental Currency. There were 10,832 notes worth \$163,042 destroyed in late 1791 for one accounting by Michael Hillegas. The numbers by denominations (from \$2 to \$40) are detailed. I thought that this minor note might be included in the article just in case it might be of some use to someone in the future.

In case you happen to own any of the Gobrecht dollars of 1836 to 1839 there will be an article by me in this month's The Numismatist which I think you will find of interest.


Sincerely


R.W. Julian

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

December 11, 1980

Mr. Robert W. Julian


Dear Bob:

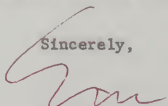
Just a quick note to tell you that I am glad to be of help with respect to your article. I would like to change the title to "Unknown" instead of "Unpublished".

The one thing I do not want you to do is to publish the first paragraph on page 2. I will check the statutes further for you so that we might include that material. If you will read my comment on the June 1, 1780 issue of Connecticut paper money you will see that this issue was to be exchanged for the guaranteed issue so the text of the Act would have a reference to the federal money.

Sorry you had such a mess trying to help someone else.

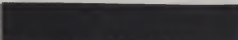
My kindest personal regards for the Holidays.

Sincerely,



Eric P. Newman

jah


December 20, 1980

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Eric:

Your letter and the xeroxed material were received with thanks. It is clear that the article will have to be expanded in order to discuss this. In due time, perhaps, a week or so, I will be sending a revised draft for your comments.

The additional material seems rather straightforward, except that I do not yet see the connection between the February, 1781, act abrogating the legal tender status of issues made prior to January, 1780, and the delivery of the special notes later on in 1781. In fact I thought that I might have made a copying error for the date so I looked it up again but there was no error.

There seems to have been some kind of on-again off-again resolve in Connecticut about issuing these special notes. I would tend to think that the state authorities, in view of the June and July, 1780, special issues, might have asked the Continental authorities to deliver their allotment of March 18, 1780, notes last or conversely, this might have been asked of the state officials. At any rate I will wish to study the material for some time before coming to any tentative conclusions.

The title can be changed with no problem as I had considered using "Unknown" instead of "Unpublished". Neither word conveys exactly what I had in mind as both have connotations not desired. On the other hand, the alternate titles considered were all much worse.

I might mention that I had carefully read your commentary on the June, 1780, issue of paper money but had thought there might be some confusion, considering the late date of the special currency being delivered. The mere fact of it being printed seemed to throw the whole matter into question since I did not at first think there was any point of two (or three) issues of paper currency for the same general end.

With best wishes for the Season, I remain

Sincerely



R.W. Julian

December 23, 1980

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Eric:

The enclosed xeroxes will show that I was able to get to the draft quicker than anticipated. There were some other changes in the first four pages so I send new copies of them also.

After reading over the material carefully I came to the conclusion, as stated in the article, that the special currency was sent to Connecticut in 1781 in an effort to revive the whole scheme of sinking the currency. It is also my opinion that the law passed in April, 1780, was sufficient authority for the Governor to begin operations on his own. It will no doubt require a close investigation into the surviving colonial records of Connecticut to find out just why the proposed issue was aborted. As a guess I would assume that public opinion was against the issuance of any kind of unbacked currency, or money that was perceived to be.

When I get some time I will look into some of the Confederation fiscal records that have been microfilmed by the archives and simply search for any numismatic material worth printing. Sometimes an item that seems of no value may prove interesting to another.

Looking forward to hearing from you, I remain

Sincerely



R.W. Julian

by R. W. Julian

During the American War for Independence the ^{CONTINENTAL} Congress and the

individual states financed their operations with an ever-increasing flood of paper currency. By ^{1780 the basis for} the end of the 1770's the well-known phrase, 'Not Worth a Continental', ^{was evident} had begun to echo throughout the land. ^{By early in 1780} the value in specie of the Continental Currency had sunk to one-fortieth of its face value and large quantities of paper money were required for ^{minor} everyday transactions.

^{The Continental} At length, in early 1780, Congress ^{finally} faced up to the unpleasant task of removing much of this paper from circulation in order that the ^{continuing} extreme depreciation of its currency be tempered. The result of ^{its} ^{A HIGHLY} ^{approved March 18, 1780} their deliberations was ^{an extremely} complex law, which is well summarized in the superb history and catalogue of early American paper currency, The Early Paper Money of America, by Eric P. Newman ^(p. 14).

-----Copy the two paragraphs from Newman ~~on~~ page 14 ~~of his book~~-----
^{It has been known that all} ~~it has generally been known for some years that several of the~~
^{New England} ~~states~~ did issue such currency under the March 18, 1780 Act ^{except Connecticut} while others ^{and} ~~all of the middle states except Delaware did likewise~~ apparently did not. One of the latter was Connecticut, which, being partly occupied by British troops, was in a poor position to implement the law. A recent discovery in the National Archives, however, has changed this one footnote to history.

All of the issues authorized by the ~~states~~ ^{of Philadelphia} states under the Act of the Congress dated March 18 were printed by Hall ^{and Sellers} the ^{official government} well-known printers, of Philadelphia. It was the successor firm to that of Franklin and Hall, ^{and to the individual proprietorship of himself} the former being none other than Benjamin Franklin. ^{no} To save expense, new ^{reverse cuts were not} reverse cuts were ^{new} made for this issue, but rather, as pointed out by Newman, the old cuts from the January 14, 1779, Continental Currency issue were reused. The face ^{of the bills} ~~side (reverse)~~ was ^{essentially} type-set with ornamental borders. The illustrations with this article show ^{very nicely} the forms employed by

various states. ~~About~~ ^{which} The only difference between the issues of each state ~~that~~ ^{which} cooperated in the program was the name of the state and the date ^{ed} of the enabling act ^{passed} by the ~~appropriate~~ ^{states} ~~legislature~~ ^{assembly}. Such state ~~material~~ ^{text} appeared only on the face ^{of the bill} plate with the reverse, ~~The back of the same~~ ^{being by each state was exactly the same} for a given denomination, ~~being the same for each state issue~~.

The author does not have the dates of the Connecticut enabling acts ^{MUST HAVE BEEN} but they certainly ~~were~~ ^{passed} since it is now known that the currency was printed and sent to state authorities.

Hall & Sellers forwarded the first ~~batch~~ ^{shipment} of currency in early March 1781, to John Lawrence, then the Continental Loan officer for Connecticut. ~~It consisted of~~ ^{some} \$488,500 ^{face value} worth was forwarded in ~~4485~~ ⁴⁴⁸⁵ sheets, each full sheet containing \$100 ~~worth~~ of notes. The denominations on each half sheet were the \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$7, \$8, and \$20 notes. The ~~values~~ ^{denominations} were ~~deliberately arranged~~ ^{selected} so that each half sheet came to \$50 and thus the accounting for the shipments was made mathematically simple. On May 25, ¹⁷⁸¹ another ³⁰⁰ sheets were ^{received, having} sent by the Hall & Sellers, under the official seal of the Board of Treasury in Philadelphia; the same ^{LEN'L} procedure was followed each time. These ³⁰⁰ sheets amounted to \$30,000. For some reason this ^{SECOND LOT} ~~shipment~~ ^{stored} was ~~filed~~ in a different location from the first shipment and its existence forgotten by state authorities until a ^{much later date} ~~later time~~.

The last shipment arrived in Connecticut hands ^{a few days later} on May 28, 1781, when ⁵⁶⁸⁵ ~~300~~ sheets, worth \$586,500, ^{WERE} ~~were~~ received. These too were forwarded officially by the Board of Treasury. However, the shipment received on May 25 involved Oliver Ellsworth from the Board while that of May 28 had the name of Michael Hillegas, the Continental Treasurer, attached. There is probably no significance to the different ^{ING} ~~names~~ appearing with the different shipments, it being merely a matter of convenience as to who signed the shipments out at Philadelphia. Hall & Sellers presumably took care of the actual shipping details.

Precisely why this currency was never issued to the public is not known at present but plans were ^{DEFINITELY} ~~underway~~ for this action when the paper

money was received in Connecticut. The normal practice was for the (3)
back to be signed by an official of the national government while the
face had two state signatures. It is known ^{FOR CERTAIN} that \$20,000 worth of the
Connecticut paper was ^{partly} signed, presumably on the reverse side by the
Continental authorities in that state. The signing ^{MUST THEN HAVE} stopped when it
was found that the state was not going to issue the currency. The
\$20,000 so signed would have amounted to only 200 sheets (3200 notes)
in all out of the 11,050 ^{FULL} sheets sent.

After the Connecticut authorities decided not to issue the special
currency, it was simply held by the state treasurer until such time as
disposition was to be made of it. This ^{did} ^{happen} would not ^{WENT INTO OPERATION IN THE LATTER PART OF} come until after
~~the creation of~~ the new federal government ⁱⁿ 1789.

Details are lacking at present, but there was apparently some
^{accounting reason} kind of financial inducement for Connecticut to return the unused
currency sheets. It may have been in connection with the settling of
the debt to the central authorities by the states arising out of ^{THE} taxes
due during the Revolutionary War or, conversely, Connecticut might have
received some kind of credit with the new federal government by returning
this currency. ~~An investigation into the early laws will provide the~~
~~answer to this minor riddle.~~ ^{It had become virtually worthless.}

At any rate 10,750 sheets of this issue were sent to the federal
authorities in Philadelphia by John Lawrence, ^{then} the Treasurer of
Connecticut, on May 25, 1790.
~~November 19, 1791.~~ The sheets, valued at \$1,075,000,
were forwarded under the seal of William Imlay, the federal commissioner
of loans and were received by United States Treasurer Samuel Meredith.
Oddly enough, they were not receipted for by Meredith until ~~November~~
^{on November 19, 1791.} the following year ~~(1791)~~. Communications were not that slow
even in 1790 so there may have been a delay in deciding ~~just~~ how ~~they~~
^{the matter was} ~~was~~ to be handled, and which department of the new government had
~~responsibility.~~ Once received, however, they were simply ^{held} stored in
trunks awaiting proper disposition.

In early 1795 the Connecticut authorities discovered ^{THE} ~~another~~ ⁴
300 sheets of currency (valued at \$30,000) and ^{THESE WERE} ~~this was~~ duly forwarded
^{the U.S. Treasury Department in} to Philadelphia, being received there on February 21, 1795. ~~At least~~
~~this time it was known where to send the money to~~

Auditors in the Treasury Department ^{then} ~~now~~ counted the money officially
(although no doubt the earlier shipment had been ^{checked} ~~counted~~ when received)
so that ^{the} ~~Connecticut~~ ^{records would be clear,} would ~~received due credit~~. The total was found
to be \$1,075,000 in 10750 ~~full~~ full sheets. Some of these, however,
had already been cut up for use, probably ^{after they} ~~when part of them~~ had been
signed in ^{Connecticut in} the spring of 1781. Once counted and certified, the notes
were destroyed ~~by WORKMEN IN THE AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT,~~

On March 3, 1795, the auditors formally certified the account to
the Treasury and it was registered. ~~and it is~~

None of these Connecticut notes is known to exist today, ~~and it is~~
~~highly likely that all were destroyed in 1795.~~ No document was found
showing the number actually printed but the Connecticut officials did
send a ^{TABLE STATEMENT} ~~table~~ in 1790 showing the number received in that state. All of
these ^{SHEET} seem to ~~be~~ returned. ^{IN 1790 AND 1795,} However, it ^{would have been sound} ~~strains the imagination to~~
~~believe that~~ ^{THE} the Continental ^{IN 1781} ~~authorities~~ ^{treasury} did ~~not~~ keep samples of the
issues sent to Connecticut for purposes of record-keeping and counterfeit
detection. ~~the issued circulated~~ ^{these} These last samples ^{were} ~~would not have~~
~~been~~ automatically destroyed ^{they could be} ~~and may~~ yet turn up in some obscure ^{place}
~~collection from~~ the Philadelphia area.

Sources:

Eric P. Newman, who ^{carefully} ~~read~~ the manuscript.

Newman, Eric P. The Early Paper Money of America, second edition,

Western Publishing Company, 1976.

The National Archives. Record Group 217. Account No. 4214 of March
3, 1795. ~~Microcopy M235, roll 12.~~

AN UNPUBLISHED CONNECTICUT PAPER MONEY ISSUE OF 1781

By R. W. Julian

During the American War for Independence the ^{CONTINENTAL} Congress and the

individual states financed their operations with an ever-increasing flood of paper currency. By the end of the 1770's the well-known phrase, 'Not Worth a Continental', had begun to echo throughout the land. By early in 1780 the value in specie of the Continental Currency had sunk to one-fortieth of its face value and large quantities of paper money were required for everyday transactions.

At length, in early 1780, Congress ~~was~~ faced up to the unpleasant task of removing much of this ^{UNWANTED} paper from circulation in order that the extreme depreciation of its currency be tempered. The result of their deliberations was ^{A HIGHLY} ~~an~~ extremely complex law, which is well summarized in the superb history and catalogue of early American paper currency, The Early Paper Money of America, by Eric P. Newman ^(p. 14).

-----Copy the two paragraphs from Newman on page 14 - ~~of his book~~-----

It has generally been known for some years that several of the ^(e.g. MASSACHUSETTS AND PENNSYLVANIA) states did issue such currency under the March 18 act while others apparently did not. One of the latter was Connecticut, which, being partly occupied by British troops, was in a poor position to implement the law. A recent discovery in the National Archives, however, has changed this one footnote to history.

All of the issues authorized by the sundry states under the Act of the Congress dated March 18 were printed by Hall [&] ~~and~~ Sellers, the well-known printers of Philadelphia. It was the successor firm to that of Franklin and Hall, the former being none other than Benjamin Franklin.

To save expense, new reverse cuts were not ~~executed~~ made for this issue, but rather, as pointed out by Newman, the old cuts from the January 14, 1779, Continental Currency issue were reused. The face side (obverse) was essentially type-set with ornamental borders. The illustrations with this article show very nicely the forms employed by

DRAFT
12-7-80

(1)

→ P 1, "AT THE BEGINNING OF 1780 ..."
→ P 2, "THE UNWILLINGNESS OF THE PEOPLE ..."

various states. About the only difference between the issues of each state that cooperated in the program was the name of the state and the dates of the enabling acts passing by the appropriate state legislature, such state material appeared only on the face plate with the reverse, for a given denomination, being the same for each state issue. (2)

The author does not have the dates of the Connecticut enabling acts but they certainly ~~were~~ ^{MUST HAVE BEEN} passed since it is now known that the currency was printed and sent to state authorities.

Hall & Sellers forwarded the first batch of currency in early March 1781, to John Lawrence, then the Continental Loan officer for Connecticut. Some \$488,500 worth was forwarded in ~~400~~ ⁴⁴⁸⁵ sheets, each full sheet containing \$100 worth of notes. The denominations on each half sheet were the \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$7, \$8, and \$20 notes. The values were deliberately arranged so that each half sheet came to \$50 and thus the accounting for the shipments was made mathematically simple.

On May 25 another ~~300~~ ³⁰⁰ sheets were ^{received, having BEEN} sent by the Hall & Sellers ^{SIGN} under the official seal of the Board of Treasury in Philadelphia; the same ³⁰⁰ procedure was followed each time. These ~~300~~ sheets amounted to \$30,000. For some reason this ~~shipment~~ ^{SECOND LOT} was filed in a different location from the first shipment and its existence forgotten by state authorities until a later time.

The last shipment arrived in Connecticut hands on May 28, 1781, when ~~300~~ ⁵¹⁸⁵ sheets, worth \$586,500, ~~were~~ ^{WERE} received. These too were forwarded officially by the Board of Treasury. However, the shipment received on May 25 involved Oliver Ellsworth from the Board while that of May 28 had the name of Michael Hillegas, the Continental Treasurer, attached. There is probably no ^{ING} significance to the different names appearing with the different shipments, it being merely a matter of convenience as to who signed the shipments out at Philadelphia. Hall & Sellers presumably took care of the actual shipping details.

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money was received in Connecticut. The normal practice was for the (3)
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was found that the state was not going to issue the currency. The
\$20,000 so signed would have amounted to only 200 sheets (3200 notes)
in all out of the 11,050 ^{MOST THEN HAVE} sheets sent.

After the Connecticut authorities decided not to issue the special
currency, it was simply held by the state treasurer until such time as
disposition was to be made of it. This would not come until after
~~the creation of~~ the new federal government ^{WENT INTO OPERATION IN THE LATTER PART OF} in 1789.

Details are lacking at present, but there was apparently some
kind of financial inducement for Connecticut to return the unused
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due during the Revolutionary War or, conversely, Connecticut might have
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this currency. An investigation into the early laws ^{WOULD PRESUMABLY} ~~will~~ provide the
answer to this minor riddle.

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Oddly enough, they were not receipted for by Meredith until November
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were to be handled and which department of the new government had
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trunks awaiting proper disposition.

In early 1795 the Connecticut authorities discovered ^{THE} another 300 sheets of currency (valued at \$30,000) and ^{THESE WERE} ~~this was~~ duly forwarded to Philadelphia, being received there on February 21, 1795. At least this time it was known where to send the money. (4)

Auditors in the Treasury Department now counted the money officially (although no doubt the earlier shipment had been counted when received) so that Connecticut would received due credit. The total was found to be \$1,075,000 in 10750 ~~full~~ full sheets. Some of these, however, had already been cut up for use, probably when part of them had been signed in the spring of 1781. Once counted and certified, the notes were destroyed, ^{BY WORKMEN IN THE AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT,}

On March 3, 1795, the auditors formally certified the account to the Treasury and it was registered. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

None of these Connecticut notes is known to exist today, ~~and it is highly likely that all were destroyed in 1795.~~ No document was found showing the number actually printed but the Connecticut officials did send a ^{TABLE} ~~table~~ in 1790 showing the number received in that state. All of ^{TABLE STATEMENT} these ^{have been} ~~seem to be~~ returned ^{IN 1790 AND 1795,} However, it strains the imagination to believe that the Continental ^{TREASURY} ~~authorities~~ ^{IN 1781} did not keep samples of the issues sent to Connecticut for purposes of record-keeping and counterfeit detection if the issued circulated. These last samples would not have been automatically destroyed and may yet turn up in some obscure collection from the Philadelphia area.

Sources:

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UNKNOWN
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-----Copy the two paragraphs from Newman on page 14, ~~pp. 14-15~~-----

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Sect. 3
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Sources:

^{CRITICALLY} Eric P. Newman, who read the manuscript ^{provided copies of early AT laws & records.}
Newman, Eric P. The Early Paper Money of America, second edition,
Western Publishing Company, 1976.

The National Archives. Record Group 317. Account No. 4214 of March 3, 1795. ~~xxxxxxx~~ Microcopy M235, roll 12.

*DRAFT
12-21-80* (1)
E
Section A (replacing ~~IF~~ beginning 'It has generally...' on page 1)

It has generally been known for some years that several of the states did have such currency printed under the March 18 act while others did not. Connecticut was the only northern state (of the original thirteen) not to issue such currency while Virginia and Maryland were the only Southern states to issue it. Whether or not this special currency was issued depended upon a number of factors, including the amount of Continental Currency in circulation, occupation by British troops, liability to raids by Loyalists irregulars, etc. A recent discovery in the National Archives, however, has changed this one footnote to history; such currency was indeed printed for Connecticut but never issued.

Section B (replacing ~~IF~~ beginning 'The author does not have...' on page 2)

In a session of the Connecticut General Assembly that began on April 13, 1780, Governor Jonathan Trumbull transmitted to the Assembly the Congressional Act of March 18. The Assembly approved ~~the~~ Connecticut's participation in the fiscal scheme, ^{the} The amount of such bills to be issued by the state was based on the monthly allotment of taxes due to the central government. ~~The Assembly also approved a number of taxes on the citizenry to fund the program.~~

During the May session of the Assembly it was decided to print special paper currency in lieu of the March 18 bills decreed by the Continental Congress because the latter ^{WERE} ~~were~~ not yet prepared". Under this act it was ordered to print [£]100,000 ~~pounds~~ (= \$333,333.33) to replace "a like sum" in conformity with the Act of March 18. These were duly printed with an issue date of July 1, 1780.

In the same session, and only a short time later, the Assembly decreed an additional [£]50,000 ~~pounds~~ (\$166,666.67) to be printed and issued under date of June 1, 1780. In the ^{WORDS} ~~words~~ of the Act, "Whereas the bills of public credit ordered to be emitted by this State

(2)
E

conformable to the Act of Congress of the 18th of March last are not prepared, and as it will therefore be necessary that a sum in bills of public credit should be emitted in lieu of and to be considered as part of the sum ordered..." it was felt necessary that the total amount of these substitute bills be raised to ^L150,000 pounds (= \$500,000). This was the equivalent of \$20 million in the old currency at the exchange rate of 40 to 1 proclaimed by law.

It should be mentioned that the Assembly, in an earlier law of January, 1780, had authorized 40,000 pounds of currency which was to be exchanged for the Continental Currency at the then current value of 30 to 1. The May Assembly action allowed the currency issued under the January act and dated March 1, 1780, to be exchanged for that authorized under the March 18 act. The January issue of \$133,333.33 would have ^{THEORETICALLY} redeemed \$4 million in Continental ~~Currency~~ Currency ~~if all had been allowed~~ The three laws, of January and May, thus allowed ^{the} for the redemption of \$24 million in old money.

The June and July-dated currency was duly issued by State authorities and for the time being the matter was allowed to rest. The Continental Currency, virtually worthless by March, 1780, ~~did~~ continue^D to decline to the point that it became superfluous. In February, 1781, the final step was taken: ~~the~~ legal tender ~~value~~ of Continental Currency within Connecticut was revoked.

Despite the repudiation of this currency by Connecticut and other states there did continue an active effort to ^{exchange} ~~redeem~~ it in some form that would partially redeem the honor of the Continental Treasury, ^{AND ALSO RESULT IN FINANCIAL GAIN TO THE STATES.} In New York, for example, there was a special issue dated March 27, 1781, which continued the unexpended portion of the 1780 act.

Similar considerations were underway in Connecticut, ~~although precise details are lacking.~~ Long after the issue of June and July of 1780 had been printed and circulated, the decision was made to continue the printing of the special notes authorized under the March

18, 1780, act. The Assembly decision of ^{THAT}~~May~~, 1780, would have been
the necessary authorization and it ^{NEEDN}~~would have~~ required action ~~only~~
by the Governor to put the plan into operation. (3)
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Section C (insert for page 3)

Had this currency been issued in its entirety the state would
have ~~xxx~~ redeemed \$44.2 million worth of the old Continental
~~Currency~~ Currency. Someone must have assumed that this much was
still around or the currency would not have been printed and forwarded
to Connecticut. Since there was only \$130 million in all of the
states (deducting the \$111 million turned in under the March 18 act)
left of the \$241 million printed by the Continental authorities, it
does seem like ^{RATHER} a large amount to be in Connecticut alone. Perhaps
authorities ^{FORWARD} ~~envisaged~~ drawing currency from other states besides
Connecticut.

June 1776.

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ACTS AND LAWS,

Made and passed by the General Court or Assembly of the *English* Colony of *Connecticut*, in *New-England*, in *America*, holden at *Hartford*, in said Colony (by special Order of the Governor) on the fourteenth Day of June, *Anno Dom.* 1776.

An Act repealing an Act of this Colony, intituled, *An Act to prevent Injustice by the Bills of Credit of the neighbouring Colonies passing in this Colony.*

WHEREAS the Continuation of said Act is attended with Consequences prejudicial to the Commerce of these Colonies :

Preamble.

BE it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council, and Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That said Act be repealed, and the same is hereby repealed and made void.

An Act repealed.

An Act in Addition to a Law of this Colony, intituled, *An Act for restraining and punishing Persons who are inimical to the Liberties of this and the rest of the United Colonies, and for directing Proceedings therein.*

WHEREAS the Provision made in said Act, relative to the Estates of such Persons as are inimical to the Liberties of this and the United Colonies, and absent themselves out of this Colony, is limited to Real Estates only; which is found insufficient to answer all the necessary Purposes that ought to be provided for by the Law :

Preamble.

BE it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council, and Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That when ever any Person or Persons shall be possessed of any Goods, Chattels, or Effects, belonging to any Person or Persons who

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them; and the United States, by their Representatives in General Congress, do hereby declare to you bearing Date the fourth Day of July, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-six, for the Reasons therein contained, that they do hereby declare the United Colonies of North-America are, of Right ought to be free and independent States, and that they are absolved from all Alliance to the British Crown, and that all former Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain is, and ought to be totally dissolved; which Declaration is approved by this Assembly. Wherefore it is expedient, for the Security of this State, that an Oath of Fidelity be taken by the Freemen and Officers thereof:

BE it Enacted by the Governor, Council, and Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That all the Members of the General Assembly, and other Officers, Civil and Military, and Freemen within this State of Connecticut, shall take the following Oath, viz.

Members of the Gen. Assembly &c to take an Oath of Fidelity.

YOU A. B. do swear by the everliving GOD, that you will truly and faithfully adhere to, and maintain the Government established in this State, under the Authority of the People, agreeable to the Laws in Force within the same; and that you believe in your Conscience that the King of Great-Britain hath not, nor of Right ought to have any Authority or Dominion in or over this State; and that you do not bind yourself bound to yield any Allegiance or Obedience to him within the same; and that you will to the utmost of your Power, maintain and defend the Liberties, Independency, and Privileges of this State against all open Enemies or traitorous Conspiracies whatsoever. So help you GOD.

The Form.

And no Person shall have Authority to execute any of the Offices aforesaid, after the first Day of January next, until he hath taken said Oath; and all Persons who hereafter shall be appointed to any of said Offices, shall take said Oath before they enter on the Execution of their Offices; and no Freeman within this State, shall be allowed to vote in the Election of any of the Officers of Government until he hath taken the aforesaid Oath in the open Freemen's Meeting in the Town where he dwells; and the Names of all Freemen who take said Oath, shall be enrolled by the Town Clerk, in the Records of the Town; which Oath shall be administered by a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace.

Persons disqualified from serving in any Office until they have taken said Oath.

An Act for supporting the Credit and Currency of the Bills of Credit emitted and made current by the Congress of the United States of America, and the Bills of public Credit of this State.

BE it Enacted by the Governor, Council, and Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the Bills of Credit emitted and made current by the Authority of the

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ACTS AND LAWS.

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Counterfeiting Bills, &c.

the General Assembly of this State, and those emitted by the United States of America, shall be a legal Tender as Money, in all Payments within this State.

And whereas former sundry Persons, in violation to the Liberties of the United States of America, have endeavored to depreciate the Bills of Credit of this and the said United States.

Which to prevent

Penalty for
attempting to
depreciate
said Bills.

Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person within this State shall attempt to depreciate or undervalue any of the Bills or Credit aforesaid, by offering, demanding, receiving, more in any of said Bills, in exchange for Spanish milled Dollars, or other Coins of Gold or Silver or Bullion than the nominal value or amount thereof as stated in said Bills, computing a Spanish milled Dollar at Six Shillings lawful Money, and other Coins of Gold or Silver and Bullion at the Value in Proportion to Dollars at which they pass in this State, or at which they are or may be fixed by the Assembly of the United States in Congress, or by offering, demanding, or receiving, directly or indirectly, a greater Sum in any of said Bills for any Houses, Lands, Goods, or Commodities whatsoever, than the same could be purchased at of the same Person or Persons in Gold or Silver Money; or whoever shall sell or offer to sell House, Land, or any kind of Commodity for hard Money, and shall refuse to sell and dispose of the same for any of said Bills, every Person so offending shall forfeit the full Value of the Money so exchanged, or the Houses, Lands, Goods, or Commodities so sold or offered to Sale, one Half to the public Treasury of this State, if the Conviction be before the Superior Court, or to the County Treasury, if before the County Court, or to the Treasury of the Town where the Offence is committed if the Conviction be before an Assistant or Justice of the Peace, and the other Half to any Person who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect. And all informing Officers are hereby directed to take Notice of and make Presentment of all Breaches of this Act.

An Act in addition to an Act, entitled, An Act
against counterfeiting Bills of public Credit,
Coins, or Currencies, and emitting and passing
Bills or Notes, and printing and

not to exceed *Two shillings and Nine-pence* per Yard, and so in Proportion according to its Quality: Rye shall not exceed *Four shillings* per Bushel; Wheat Flour not to exceed *Twenty shillings* per Hundred, Gross Weight: Molasses not to exceed *Four shillings* and *six pence* per Gallon per Hogshead, and *Five shillings* and *Three-pence* per single Gallon, at the first Port of Delivery, with Allowance according to said Act.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Act, so far only as it respects the Price of Salt and Beef, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Part of a former Act repealed.

And it is further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person shall be guilty of the Breach of this Act, in any Part thereof, he shall be subject to the same Prosecution, and on Conviction, to the same Pains and Penalties as in said former Act is provided.

Same Penalty as the former Act.

An Act to prevent the Currency of any Paper Bills in this State, except those emitted by this Assembly, or by Order of the United States.

W H E R E A S this Assembly at their Sessions in October last, passed an Act establishing the Currency of the Bills of Credit emitted by the United States of America, and those emitted by this Assembly, and made them a legal Tender in all Payments within the same: Which Bills, together with the Silver and Gold passing within this State, afford a sufficient Medium of Trade; and the Circulation of Paper Bills emitted by any other of the States has a natural Tendency to depreciate the Continental Bills.

Preamble.

Which to prevent:

B E it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the first Day of August, A. D. 1777, no Person within this State shall receive any Paper Bills in Payment for any Article of Commerce, or for any Debt or Demand whatsoever, except the Bills emitted by this, or the United States, on the Penalty of forfeiting and paying to Treasury of the County in which such Payment shall be made, a Sum not exceeding *Fifty Pounds*, and not less than *Forty Shillings*, as the Circumstances of the Case shall appear, to be determined by the Court before whom the Complaint shall be made and prosecuted.

Penalty for receiving Paper Bills not emitted by this, or the United States.

And it is further enacted, That whoever shall prosecute any Breach of this Act to Effect, before any Court proper to try the same, shall be entitled to one Half of the Penalty that shall be so recovered, with his just Costs, the other Half of the Penalty to be paid into the County Treasury where the Prosecution shall be made, if Judgment is obtained at the County or Superior Court; if Judgment is obtained before a Justice of the Peace, then said Half of said Fine to be paid into the Treasury of the Town where said Trial is had.

Penalty how disposed of.

ACTS AND LAWS,

Made and passed by the General Court or Assembly of the Governor and Company of the State of *Connecticut*, in *America*; holden at *Hartford*, by Adjournment, and special Order of the Governor, on the sixth Day of *January*, Anno Dom. 1780.

An Act for ascertaining and declaring the Value of the Debts due to certain particular Creditors of this State, and for supplying the State Treasury with such Sums as shall be necessary for the exigences of this Government, and to answer certain Requisitions of the United States, and for the establishment of public Credit.

W H E R E A S it becometh every Government to render Justice as far as possible, to every Member belonging thereto, and in a special Manner to those who have placed a particular Confidence in their Equity: This Government considering, that in the progress of the present most cruel and oppressive War, the Bills of public Credit have, by an unavoidable Accident become much depreciated; from which Circumstance some Doubts may possibly arise in the Minds of the public Creditors of this State, that they may hereafter be obliged to receive their Pay according to the depreciated Value of the present Currency.

Preamble

To prevent all misapprehensions of this Nature;

B E it Enacted by the Governor, Council, and Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the Notes executed and issued by the Treasurer of this State, by virtue of an Act of this Assembly passed in December, 1776, and the Bills of public Credit which have been tendered to this State in consequence of an Act of the General Assembly passed in May, 1777; and in consequence of

Treasurer's
Notes &c
how paid

§ 1

another

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ACTS AND LAWS.

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Supplying the State Treafury, &c.

another Act passed in *February, 1778*; and also the Bill of public Credit which have been loaned as aforesaid in consequence of an Act passed by the General Assembly in *May, 1778*, shall be paid for, together with the Interest, to the respective Lenders, in Gold or Silver, or in Bills of public Credit of this State, according to the full Value of the said Bills or Notes when they were loaned or issued as aforesaid.

And to provide for the special Exigences of this State, and other necessary Uses

40,000l.
ordered to be
emitted.

Be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That there shall forthwith be emitted upon the Faith and Credit of this State, *Forty Thousand Pounds*, Lawful Money, in Bills of public Credit, computing every Six Shillings of such Bills to be equal to one *Spanish* milled Dollar, and to other Coins in that Proportion; which Bills shall be redeemable by the first Day of *March, 1784*, and shall bear an Interest to the Possessor thereof, of *Five Pounds per Centum per Annum*, from the first Day of *March, 1780*, until the said Time of their Redemption.

A Tax granted to discharge the same.

That a Tax be and hereby is granted upon the Polls and rateable Estate of the Inhabitants of this State, on the List which shall be given in to the General Assembly in the Year 1782, of *Six Pence* on the Pound, to be paid in said Bills or in Gold or Silver, computing *Spanish* milled Dollars and other Coin as aforesaid, by the first Day of *January, 1784*; and that the Treasurer of this State be, and he hereby is directed to issue his Warrant for collecting said Tax, and shall discharge said Bills according to this Act.

Three Taxes granted, each of 12s. on the Pound.

Be it further enacted, That a Tax be, and hereby is granted on the Polls and rateable Estate of the Inhabitants of this State, payable in Bills emitted by the Congress of the United States, of *Twelve Shillings*, Lawful Money on the Pound, to be paid by the first Day of *April* next: And also that another Tax be, and hereby is granted on the Polls and rateable Estate of the Inhabitants of this State, payable in said Bills emitted by Congress, of *Twelve Shillings* on the Pound, payable by the first Day of *June* next: Both of which last mentioned Taxes shall be collected and paid on the List given in to this Assembly, *A. D. 1778*. That a further Tax of *Twelve Shillings* on the Pound, payable in said Bills emitted by Congress, by the first Day of *November* next, hereby is granted on the Polls and rateable Estate of the Inhabitants of this State, as the same is or shall be.

*Repealed
in April 1780*

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That the aforefaid Tax, payable the firft Day of November next, fhall not re-iffue from the Treafury, except by the fpecial Order of the General Affembly : And that the Taxes granted by this Aft, payable the firft Day of April next, and the Tax payable the firft Day of June next, fhall be applied to defray the Expences of this State, and to anfwer the Requisitions of Congress towards our Quota of the Expences of the United States.

Monies raised
by faid Taxes,
how difpofed
of

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforefaid, That there fhall be borrowed on the Faith and Credit of this State, the Sum of *One Million Pounds*, on Bills of the common Currency of the United States, which have already iffued by Congress, upon the following Terms.

*One Million
Pounds to be
borrowed.*

That every Perfon who fhall depofit for the ufe of the State, in the Hands of the Treafurer of this State, any Sum in faid Bills of the United States, not lefs than *One Hundred and Eighty Pounds* Lawful Money, according to the nominal Value thereof, fhall receive therefor from this State, to the amount of one thirtieth part of the Sum fo depofited, in Silver or Gold, computing *Spanifh milled Dollars* and other Coins as aforefaid, within fix Years after fuch Sum fhall be depofited as aforefaid ; and fhall receive annually on any Sum or Sums he fhall depofit, according to this Aft, an Intereft of *Six Pounds per Centum, per Annum*, either in Gold or Silver Coin, computed as aforefaid, or in Bills of public Credit of this State, not bearing an Intereft of lefs than *Four Pounds per Centum, per Annum*, and regulated by the aforefaid Computation, and redeemable within Seven Years after the fame fhall be emitted by an Aft of this or any future General Affembly of this State. That all Bills of the common Currency as aforefaid, which fhall be depofited or loaned to this State agreeable to this Aft, fhall be exempted from any kind of Tax, until the Monies therefor fhall be refunded and paid. That the Faith of this State be, and the fame is hereby plighted to fulfil the aforefaid Engagement ; and that reafonable Provisions fhall be made to difcharge the fame.

*On what
Terms.*

And whereas the Bills of public Credit which are ordered to be emitted by virtue of this Aft, are founded upon the moft indubitable Principles of public Credit, and ought to be regarded accordingly.

Be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforefaid, That all Bills of public Credit which fhall be emitted by this Aft, fhall be received in Payment of all Salaries, Fees, and Rewards for Services within this State, as the fame was eftablifhed by Law in the Year 1774 ; and that no Quarter-Mafter, Commiffary, or other Perfon employed to purchafe any Articles for the Army, Navy, or Troops of this State, or to hire any Service on a public Account, fhall give in faid Bills ordered to be emitted by this Aft, more therefor than the fame could be purchafed, hired or engaged for were the fame paid for in Gold or Silver as aforefaid. And if any Quarter-Mafter,

Bills emitted
by this Aft,
to be receiv'd
for Salaries,
&c. as in
1774.

in Bills, than
in Gold or
Silver.

amount of the Sums which he shall expend in violation of this Act, and shall also forfeit the Sum of One Hundred Pounds, in Bills of public Credit, which shall be issued by this Act, or the like Sum in Gold or Silver as aforesaid; to be recovered by Bill, Plaint, or Information.

And whereas it is apprehended that there may be some base Villains and Traitors in this State, who under the Mask of Friendship, are by a dark, insidious, and detestable Conduct, endeavouring to defeat every public Measure, however just and necessary for the establishments of the Liberties of the Country; incited by those vile Monies, they may endeavour, by offering exorbitant Prices in Gold or Silver, for Bills ordered by this Act to be emitted, for Articles and Things wanted for the Public, so as to occasion in a very unnecessary Manner, the Prices of Things to rise, with a View to distress the Public.

Penalty on
Persons who
give excessive
Prices for Ar-
ticles or Ser-
vice.

Be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person within this State shall so conduct, either by offering or giving excessive and unnecessary Prices for any Article or Service, either in Gold or Silver or in Bills ordered to be emitted by this Act, or in any other Manner as shall afford a reasonable Proof to that Court who shall have Cognizance of his Offence, that his Design and Intention was to defeat in any Degree, the Benefit which this State ought and has a right to expect for the use of their public Credit, as aforesaid, every such Offender shall, upon Conviction before that Court who shall have legal cognizance and trial of his Offence, be sentenced to pay such Fine as they shall judge reasonable, and he shall also be imprisoned for a Term not more than three Years.

Committee
appointed.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That John Hamlin, George Wyllis, Elisha Williams, John Ckiffer and Benjamin Payne, Esq's. be a Committee to cause said Bills ordered to be emitted by this Act, to be imprinted, and that any two of them sign the same; which Bills shall consist of various Denominations from Nine Pence to Forty Shillings, according to the direction of said Committee: Which Bills, as fast as they are signed, shall be by said Committee delivered to the Treasurer of this State, who shall give his Receipt therefor, and shall from Time to Time deliver out the same as he shall be ordered according to Law.

Their Duty:

To prepare
Bank Notes.

And the said Committee are also hereby directed to prepare a sufficient Number of suitable Bank Notes, properly indented, and deliver the same to the State Treasurer, taking his Receipt therefor; which Bank Notes shall be regularly filled up by the Treasurer, and signed by him, and shall issue and be delivered to such Persons as shall deposit or loan Bills of the common Currency, agreeably to this Act. And when Payment of said Bank Notes shall be made according to this Act, such Payments shall be made to the Possessors of such Bank Notes. And the Treasurer of the

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ACTS AND LAWS

544

Bills of Credit. Delinquency

An Act for repealing an Act, entitled, An Act for supporting the Credit and Currency of the Bills of Credit, emitted and made current by the Congress of the United States of America, and the Bills of public Credit of this State, and for the furtherance and promoting commutative Justice.

An Act repealed.

BE it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the said Act, entitled as aforesaid, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and made null and void.

Continental
Currency &c.
legal Tender,
according to
its current
Value.

Be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Bills of Credit heretofore emitted by the Authority of Congress, or of the General Assembly of this State, shall be a legal Tender as Money in all Payments within this State, according to their current Value, having regard as well to the Time of making all Contracts as to the Time of rendering Judgment; to which all Courts within this State, in their respective Jurisdictions, are to conform themselves.

A Proviso.

Provided nevertheless, That the Bills of Credit heretofore emitted by the United States, shall remain a legal Tender at the nominal Value, to answer all Debts due from the Inhabitants of this State to their Creditors in other States, until such Time as the State or States to which such Creditors belong, shall make similar Laws to promote equal Justice.

An Act for repealing an Act of this Assembly passed at their Sessions in May A. D. 1779, entitled, An Act for stating Fees, Fines and Penalties, for a limited Time

BE it Enacted by the Governor, Council, and Representatives,

Jan 1780

ACTS AND LAWS,

Made and passed by the General Court or Assembly of the Governor and Company of the State of *Connecticut*, in *America* ; holden (by special Order and Appointment of his Excellency the Governor) at *Hartford*, in said State, on the second Thursday of *October*, *Anno Domini*, 1780.

An Act to ascertain the current Value of Continental Bills of Credit in *Spanish* milled Dollars, in this State, and of Contracts made for the Payment thereof, in the several Periods of its Depreciation.

BE it Enacted by the Governor, Council, and Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That all Contracts made on or before the first Day of *September*, 1777, for Lawful Money, or Bills of Credit of this State, or Continental Bills of Credit, shall be deemed equal to the same nominal Sum in Gold or Silver. That all Contracts made between the first Day of *September*, 1777, and the eighteenth Day of *March*, 1780, understood or expressed to be for the common Currency of the United States, or of this State, shall be rated in *Spanish* milled Dollars, or other Coins equivalent, agreeable to the following Table, which shews the Value of One hundred *Spanish* milled Dollars in Continental Bills of Credit, at the several Times therein expressed, which is agreeable to the Scale adopted by Congress.

Contracts made before 1st Sept. 1777 for Lawful Money, &c.

Contracts made between the 1st Sept. 1777, & 18th March, 1780, how rated.

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ACTS AND LAWS.

560

Stating Fees.

1777,	Dollars.	1778,	Dollars	1779,	Dollars.
September 1st,	100	August 1st,	348	July 1st,	1485
15th,	104	15th,	370	15th,	1548
October 1st,	109	September 1st,	400	1st,	1631
15th,	115	15th,	429	15th,	1709
November 1st,	121	October 1st,	464	September 1st,	1800
15th,	127	15th,	500	15th,	1908
December 1st,	133	November 1st,	545	October 1st,	2032
15th,	139	15th,	584	15th,	2151
1778,		December 1st,	634	November 1st,	2340
January 1st,	146	15th,	679	15th,	2433
15th,	152	1779,		December 1st,	2597
February 1st,	160	January 1st,	742	15th,	2741
15th,	167	15th,	796	1780,	
March 1st,	175	February 1st,	868	January 1st,	2932
15th,	186	15th,	932	15th,	3115
April 1st,	203	March 1st,	1000	1st,	3333
15th,	214	15th,	1048	15th,	3533
May 1st,	230	April 1st,	1104	1st,	3732
15th,	245	15th,	1156	15th,	4000
June 1st,	265	May 1st,	1219		
15th,	281	15th,	1272		
July 1st,	303	June 1st,	1344		
15th,	332	15th,	1404		

Contracts made on or before the 18th March last, how discharged.

And be it further enabled by the Authority aforesaid, That all Contracts made on or before the eighteenth Day of March last, may be discharged by paying the just Value of the Currency contracted for, as ascertained by this Act, in Silver or Gold, or in Bills of Credit of the United States, at the current Exchange at the Time of Payment. And that the aforesaid Scale be the Rule in all Courts of Law, and in the Committee of Pay-Table, for settling the rate of Depreciation, in all Contracts as aforesaid.

An Act for stating Fees, for a limited Time.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by reason of the present Prices for Labour and the necessities of Life, the Fees of the legislature, executive and other Civil Officers in this State, are inadequate to their Support, and insufficient for their Support.

BE it enabled by the Governor, Council, and Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the Authority of the said Court, that the said Officers shall be allowed and paid the following Fees, to wit:

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The Time for
see ver. 8
Back Debit,
&c. prolong-
ed.

the Courts of Law, in considering and determining all Matters relative to the aforesaid Paragraph in the Act of Limitation aforesaid, shall expunge and exclude the Time that has or may elapse during the present War, and shall not be accounted as making up any Part of the Time of Limitation in said Paragraphs referred to; any Thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

An Act in addition to, and in alteration of an Act, entitled, An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and appointing the Times and Places for holding the same.

When the S
Court cannot
conveniently
be holden at
the Time ap-
pointed, the
Sheriff may
adjourn the
same.

BE it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That when it shall so happen that the Superior Court cannot conveniently be holden at the Time appointed for holding the same, the Sheriff of the County may, and he is hereby fully authorized and empowered, upon receiving a written Direction under the Hands of three of the Judges of said Court, to adjourn said Court to such other Time as shall be by them appointed to be holden within said County according to Law, or to continue the Causes depending before said Court, to the next Term; which shall be good and effectual in Law: And all Parties concerned in said Court, are to take Notice thereof accordingly.

An Act for repealing an Act passed at the General Assembly of this State, at their Sessions in January 1780, enacting that the Bills of Credit heretofore emitted by the Authority of Congress, &c. shall be a legal Tender, &c.

WHEREAS the longer continuance of said Act in Force, can be of no public Use and Benefit.

An Act re-
pealed

BE it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council, and Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the said Act above referred to be, and the same is hereby repealed and made null and void.

NEW-LONDON:
Printed and sold by TIMOTHY GREEN, Printer to the
GOVERNOR and COMPANY. M,DCC,LXXXI.

May 1781 -
Session

P 575

ACTS AND LAWS.

Debts due to certain Creditors of the State, &c. 575

An Act for repealing a certain Paragraph of an Act entitled, An Act for ascertaining and declaring the Value of the Debts due to certain particular Creditors of this State. and for supplying the State Treasury with such Sums as shall be necessary for the exigencies of this Government, and to answer certain Requisitions of the United States, and for establishment of public Credit.

By which Paragraph it is enacted, That all Bills of public Credit, emitted by the aforesaid Act, should be received in Payment of all Salaries, Fees, and Rewards for Services within this State, as the same was established by Law, in the Year 1774, &c.

Paragraph of
an Act relating
to Fees,
&c.

BE it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the aforesaid Paragraph, and every Part thereof be, and the same is hereby repealed, and made null and void.

repealed.

An Act appointing a Brand for Horses, in the Town of *Watertown*.

IT is Ordered and Enacted by this Assembly, That the Brand for Horses for the Town of Watertown, shall be the following Figure, v.z. X.

Brand for
Horses in
Watertown.

N E W - I O N D O N :

May 1781 Session

act 1782
session

p613

Made and passed by the General Court or Assembly of the Governor and Company of the State of *Connecticut*, holden at *Hartford*; in said State, (by special Order of his Excellency the Governor) on the second *Thursday* of *October*, Anno Domini, 1782.

An Act for regulating the respective Courts in rendering Judgment for the recovery of Debts on Contracts in some special Cases, and directing the Mode of Proceedings therein.

WHEREAS the Bills of Credit of these United States, emitted by Order of Congress, have greatly depreciated in their Value, occasioned by some unforeseen Events taking Place. And whereas sundry Debtors have endeavoured to discharge their just Debts by tendering a Sum in the Bills aforesaid in their depreciated State, of less Value than the value of the Sum in which they became indebted, which has been refused by the Creditor; by reason whereof great Disputes have arisen, and the one Party or the other liable to suffer Injustice by a strict construction of the Laws of this State relative thereto.

Preamble

Therefore, pursuant to a Resolve of these United States, passed in Congress on the twentieth of March, 1780:

BE it Enacted by the Governor, Council, and Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That in all Actions brought before any of the Superior or County Courts in this State (either by original Writ, Appeal, or Writ of Error), for the recovery of any Debt due by Bond, Note, or Book Account, contracted before or on the seventh Day of January, 1780, and where the Defendant in such Action has, between the first Day of September, 1777, and the 18th Day of March, 1780, made a tender of a Sum in Continental Bills of Credit, to the Creditor or Creditors in satisfaction of the Debt demanded, and the Creditor refused the same; then and in every such Case, the Court before whom such Action may be brought, are hereby authorized to direct such Cause to be heard and determined by reference thereof to indifferent Persons, to be mutually

Actions brought for the recovery of debts contracted on or before 17th Jan 180, where tender has been made, to be determined by the rules of equity

balance is not taken

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

January 26, 1981

Mr. Robert W. Julian


Dear Bob:

I am enclosing an interlineated copy of your article which I believe is really interesting. Accept or reject my suggestions as you choose. As far as the title is concerned, you will note that I have now changed the date to "1780 or 1781" because we do not know what date might be proper for the unknown issue. I would surmise that it was printed in Philadelphia in 1780 and set aside rather than printed in 1781 when it was sent out. In any event, it should bear the 1780 date on its face. I do not believe the guaranty by the national government was of any value in 1781 and would have harmed the issue rather than benefited it. It would be normal to print this issue as soon as the other states had been taken care of and before the printing forms were scrapped. The 1780 date would be placed on the face of the note designating the date that the Enabling Act in Connecticut was passed. You may want to add some comments on the question of dating after studying the guaranteed issues of other states a little more.

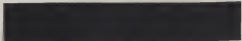
It was a pleasure to try to be of help.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

jah

Encl.


February 20, 1981

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Eric:

Today I was able finally to finish off the manuscript for The Numismatist and it is in the mail. I wish to express my sincere thanks for your aid in this project and I hope that this small footnote to history will be of value to future researchers.

It will be necessary for you to give permission to use a few illustrations from the second edition of your book on the early currency. If this were sent directly to Neil Harris it would save time rather than going through me. On the other hand perhaps he already some kind of blanket authorization for use of such photos.

Sincerely



R.W. Julian

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

February 24, 1981

Mr. Neil Harris, Editor
The Numismatist
P. O. Box 2366
Colorado Springs, CO 80901

Dear Neil:

Any pictures which Robert W. Julian wants to use in his article,
and which were published in any book of mine, you may feel free to use.
A by-line of some kind might be appropriate.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

jah

March 12, 1984

Mr. Thomas Stainton
Madely, Penn Road
Beaconsfield, Bucks. HP9 2LW
England

Dear Mr. Stainton:

Your letter of the 18th November has, after some wandering, found its way to my desk. I have gone through all the materials on hand and must admit that nothing whatsoever has been found. However, there is a very serious doubt in my mind that the Milton work would have been meant for anyone in the United States in 1788.

Trade with England had revived by the late 1780's, but artistic commissions would hardly have been in order. They were of course possible but I would think that it would not have been until the mid-1790's that such work might have been executed.

St. George and the Dragon, although not on the regular British coinage until after 1815, would nevertheless have been known to the educated class in this country during the 1780's. In view of the recent lengthy War for Independence I find it inconceivable that any person in this country, let alone an official body, would have ordered a seal with that kind of central device.

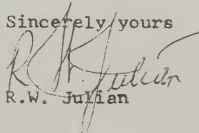
The official seal of the United States had been executed in this country, probably by Robert Scot, in the early 1780's and is the same today, discounting a natural evolution of style. The use of English on the Milton seal is rather suspect also since Latin would have been more in order had the seal been for some official body in the U.S.

Another point is the English legend. It is more suited to the Loyalist (pro-British) cause than the party of Independence. In fact, were I to speculate on this, it would be that some Loyalist group had ordered it for some unknown purpose. There was a large colony of American Loyalists living in London at this period and it is perhaps there that the solution ought to be sought. There were other groups in Canada, but the wealthy ones had gone to London.

Should the date prove to be prior to 1780 there would be some chance that it was ordered by a Loyalist group in Philadelphia or New York, the main centers of pro-British strength. Southern Loyalists were more scattered and less numerous.

Hoping that my comments and speculations will be of some small value, I remain

Sincerely yours


R.W. Julian

cc. MESSRS DCTY + NEWMAN

A MODEST PROPOSAL

du Julian

The core of this idea is the creation by The Congress of a commission to oversee the issuance of commemorative coins and banknotes. The commission would be composed of about twelve persons, to come from history, numismatic, banking, and artistic communities.

The commission for commemoratives would decide upon the event to be honored and the denominations to be issued. At that point the recommendations would be submitted to an overview committee, consisting, for example, of the majority and minority leaders of both Houses of Congress as well as the Secretary of the Treasury. The overview committee would have sixty days to veto a proposal.

Once the review hurdle is passed, the commission would then be free to hold art contests to choose the best designs. Cash prizes would be awarded for the adopted works. The commission has the authority to determine the number of pieces to be issued as well as the manner and timing of distribution.

Pattern coins could be issued, but not notes. Such patterns must be clearly marked and would be available to collectors only through special channels.

Commemoratives would retain legal tender status regardless of the way in which issued. They would be struck or printed only during a calendar year period and all pieces found in the banks after the beginning of the new year would be withdrawn from circulation for destruction; the amounts would be recorded as a balance against profits for a fiscal year. The calling in of an issue at the end of the year, as well as the retention of legal tender status, are key points of the entire proposal. These are necessary for the profit which will accrue to the Treasury. The public will not save such pieces unless the system is in effect and well understood.

Liberal prizes are to be offered to the winning artists - whose entries are to be judged in conjunction with the Fine Arts Commission as is done at present for the regular coinage. Reasonable cash prizes should also be awarded to a fair number of losing entrants in order to encourage further participation. (The striking of patterns will also help in this area.) Winners and near-winners should be widely publicized in order to create additional public awareness.

Commission members would not receive a salary but would be reimbursed for expenses. A paid executive secretary would be required to handle routine matters.

The commission would have the authority to experiment with the coinage and banknotes. For coinage this might mean being allowed to use lettered edges (as was done prior to 1837) on certain denominations so that the mandatory mottoes could be on the edge of the coin rather than the faces; this would allow more freedom to the artist. For banknotes this might take the form of increased color or some anti-counterfeiting device. The physical attributes of the coinage (diameter, weight, and metallic composition) should not be altered nor the size of the paper money.

Benefits

1. Considerable sums to the Treasury. Amounts are difficult to estimate but a well-run program is capable of producing \$150 to \$250 million in an average year. The administrative costs ought to be under one-half million in the same period.
2. Pride in American history and ideals would be encouraged. To avoid controversy no event or person within the last twenty-five years should be honored.
3. Large numbers of new collectors will enter the hobby; as a result of this there will be increased collecting of the regular issues and thus an increased profit to the Treasury here also.
4. The issuance of commemoratives at face value will enable all to collect who wish to do so.
5. It is a tax (seigniorage) already in place and which has been used by governments for over twenty-four centuries.
6. There would be a positive image of America directed abroad and a flow of funds from foreign countries to pay for the commemorative coins and banknotes.
7. Cent shortage? Simply require that for the first two weeks a new commemorative is available at the banks that cents have to be brought in for exchange. Large numbers would come out of hiding.
8. Collectors would have the chance to purchase pattern coins for the first time since 1873.
9. A relatively simple program to operate - quite possibly the lowest cost to profit ratio of any Federal revenue raising program.
10. No disruption of the regular currency since the commemoratives would enter circulation only to a limited extent.
11. The chance for experimentation on coins and banknotes.
12. Designs on coins and banknotes would be freed from some restraints; for example, facing portraits could be used on the coinage due to the small amount of wear that would be received in limited circulation.
13. Coins and banknotes would be possible that are strictly meant as numismatic commemoratives. The Gobrecht dollar will have its 150th anniversary in 1986 and the Greenback its 125th birthday in 1987.

Counterarguments

1. Counterfeiting of the special issues will not be a problem due to limited circulation. In fact the issuance of a commemorative series would encourage people to look more closely at all their coins and currency, thus adding to the protection of the regular issues.

2. some laws would need to be altered and some new ones enacted but there would be little real difficulty in this area. The government already makes a large profit from seignorage on the coinage and paper money and the proposed system would simply add to that profit in much the same manner as present.
3. There are no technical reasons to bar the use of coins and banknotes as commemoratives. Both have been used as such by foreign countries.
4. The argument that the post office is a private corporation and can therefore have a private commission to choose the commemorative stamps to be issued - while the Treasury is public and therefore cannot - is simply not true. The post office has been issuing large numbers of commemorative stamps at a profit and doing so decades before it became "private."

[REDACTED]
June 26, 1984

Mr. Richard Doty
The American Numismatic Society
Broadway at 155th Street
New York, NY 10032

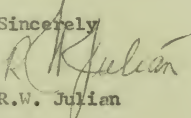
Dear Mr. Doty:

In early May I contacted Eric Newman with respect to an article for the November/December conference on early copper coinage. By accident I failed to contact you and did not realize the oversight until this past week. At any rate the enclosed article is sent in the hope that it will be of some value at the conference.

The material sent does not really present any new or startling interpretations of the period but is rather meant to show one of the Boulton shipments in some detail. The more complicated material has been put in sections at the end of the article. I might note that since all the information was from archival material footnotes were not used.

A xerox copy is enclosed for your convenience.

Sincerely


R.W. Julian

cc: Eric Newman

THE BOULTON CENT PLANCHET DELIVERY OF JULY 1801

by R.W. Julian

When the Philadelphia Mint began cent coinage in February 1793 there were difficulties in assuring a steady supply of copper. From late in 1792 Mint Director David Rittenhouse had decided that the best way of accomplishing this was to import sheet copper of the proper thickness from abroad. Merchants were used as middlemen so that the risk would not fall on the government.

Throughout the rest of 1793 and 1794 this policy of importing sheet copper was continued; the copper was normally of the proper gauge so that cent planchets could be cut out directly without having to roll the copper. Once the planchets had been produced, however, clippings remained, which were in turn melted and then rolled out to the proper thickness. Blanks were now punched out from this new sheet copper.

The above process was part of an endless chain with some of the copper being melted over and over again plus a constant infusion of new clippings. Flaws in the arrangement included an irregular supply of sheet copper and the constant wear on the fragile rollers which tended towards frequent breakdowns. Half cent coinage depended upon Mint-rolled copper since the imported sheet was usually of cent thickness only.

In December 1794 the last delivery of coined cents was made for the year and Mint workmen then abandoned copper coinage for the next several months. The rationale was that the heavy silver coinage of early 1795 did not allow for the coinage of copper; the gold strikings which began in July 1795 gave added reason for not resuming the copper coinage.

Towards the latter part of 1795 there were two small copper coinages in which scrap copper on hand was melted and rolled down for cent and half cent blanks. This was so hard on the rollers, however, that very little was done at that time.

The second of these small coinages came under the auspices of Mint Director Elias Boudinot, in office since late October 1795. The new director, an energetic and intelligent officer, was determined to solve the Mint's copper supply problem. It was to be a long and difficult process.

In the early part of 1796 Boudinot wrote Matthew Boulton, the well-known English private coiner and manufacturer, in an effort to find a steady supply of well-made sheet copper. Boulton, whose factory was at Soho, near Birmingham, replied that he was unable to send any copper for the time being - due to other and pressing commitments - but did suggest that the Philadelphia Mint have planchets manufactured for it rather than sheet copper.

Meanwhile the Mint resumed coinage of cents and half cents at the end of 1795 and continued at a strong pace well into the new year using the same system for copper supplies that was in effect for 1793 and 1794. By the spring of 1796 the rollers were in such poor condition that Boudinot was forced to restrict their use by the coiner to gold and silver ingots. The clippings remaining after punching out the blanks were now sold as scrap to local coppersmiths.

To obtain a steady supply of copper Boudinot now turned to William Coltman of the Governor & Company of Copper Miners in England, an English firm with an agent in Philadelphia. Coltman agreed to ship sheet copper - plus a small proportion of the order in ready-made cent planchets - and did so, the shipment arriving in Philadelphia during the month of October 1796. The director was not

at all pleased with the results of this order.

The Coltman sheet copper was very poorly manufactured and had to be re-rolled before it could be used while the planchets sent were of an inferior quality which required cleaning in many cases before they could be struck. Nevertheless, it was the only copper on hand and the Coltman shipment was used for coinage in late 1796 and early 1797. The scrap copper was again mostly sold, though some of it was used as alloy for the precious metal coinage.

In early 1797 Boudinot again tried to make a business arrangement with Matthew Boulton and this time partially succeeded. The negotiations were aided by Samuel Bayard, a relative of Boudinot's and the American Claims Commissioner in England. Bayard pressed Boulton for a shipment of cent planchets and at last was successful though only four tons, less than 400,000 blanks, were agreed to at first. Because of the small amount obtained from Boulton, Bayard later contracted with Governor & Company for an additional four tons of planchets; the latter cost ~~£~~[?]11 more per ton than those of Boulton, but there was an urgent need for blanks, regardless of source.

Delivery of both English shipments came in the latter part of 1797 and the director was able to compare their quality. That of Governor & Company was just as poor as in 1796 while Boulton's was ideal for the coining press. Boudinot wrote Coltman a stinging letter about the imperfections of his planchets and from this point in time, until after the War of 1812, the Boulton firm was to supply all the ready-made copper cent and half cent blanks used for United States coinage.

From 1798 to 1800 there was a reasonably steady supply of copper cent planchets - as well as one delivery of half cent blanks - though there were occasional periods when the Mint was out of Boulton

copper; in late September 1800, however, the supply of cent blanks became exhausted. The coiner then turned to the half cent planchets on hand but these too were all turned into coin by the end of the year. As of mid-December 1800 the Mint was out of planchets entirely.

Boulton obtained his copper from Wales with it first being smelted near the mines before being shipped by canal to Birmingham but the winter of 1800-1801 had been a severe one and the canals had frozen for an extended period, delaying regular barge traffic. On top of this, however, the English coiner was short of ready funds to purchase the raw copper since he had nearly £10,000 sterling tied up in Norway and Denmark and feared its loss due to the war then raging in Europe.

Director Boudinot grew increasingly impatient at the delay since workmen were idle and there was no copper coinage to distribute. He wrote several times during the winter asking Boulton to ship the copper planchets as soon as was possible. On January 31, 1801, Boulton wrote that he hoped to ship 20 or 30 tons of them in the spring, indicating that copper had fallen a bit in price; this letter was received in Philadelphia towards the end of April.

By early in May, therefore, the director was convinced that Boulton would ship planchets shortly or would not do so at all. On May 11 a bill of exchange for £4000 was purchased in Philadelphia and sent to the American Minister in London, Rufus King, for transmission to Soho. King was asked not to transfer the bill until he was certain that Boulton had actually shipped the copper blanks.

In March 1801 Boulton was at last able to prepare two separate shipments of planchets, each ten tons in weight. The first of these had been finished in late February while the second was not ready until around March 20. These were dispatched to the Liverpool docks

for loading on a ship bound for Philadelphia but, as luck would have it, they were both loaded on the same vessel, the Swanwick - commanded by R. Kirkbride. There was another delay after this since the ship continued to load cargo for several weeks after the second Boulton shipment of planchets had been brought aboard. Available records do not indicate the date of sailing from Liverpool but it seems to have been in late April or early May.

Captain Kirkbride docked at Philadelphia on July 11 and saw to it that letters entrusted to him were promptly delivered; at that point the director became aware that a shipment of planchets was awaiting him on the Swanwick. Some of the copper planchets had been on board the ship for nearly four and one-half months.

The 1.9 million cent blanks were unloaded from the ship as soon as possible though normally shipments of this type were used as ballast and it would have required several days to unload cargo blocking access to this section of the vessel. Laborers were hired to haul the 430 pound kegs - each containing about 17,500 blanks - from the wharf to the Mint for the sum of nine cents per cask. The exact date of hauling is not known but all 109 casks and one box were safely inside the Mint by July 24, less than two weeks after docking. There was then a delay of several days before cent coinage actually resumed with these fresh blanks. The first coins to leave the Mint did so on August 17, 1801, though coinage certainly began well before that date, perhaps as early as early as Monday, August 10. The reason for the delay in commencing coinage is not known.

It is interesting to note that the July 1801 shipment was not formally brought to the coiner's department until September 18 although a large number of cents - in excess of 200,000 pieces - had already left the Mint. September 18 was thus a bookkeeping fiction but was possibly the date upon which the last of the kegs

was weighed. There were 44,950 pounds 13 ounces entered onto the record, exactly 28 pounds (one 'quarter' in the old reckoning) less than that invoiced by Boulton.

Once coinage did begin, however, it proceeded at a very strong pace throughout the rest of 1801 and well into 1802. This copper coinage was distributed very rapidly to waiting banks and merchants. Under normal conditions, and using the single cent press as always, Mint workmen could produce about 13,000 cents per day, which meant something on the order of about one coin every three seconds. This average includes the occasional down time for changing dies, but it is unlikely that this took more than a few minutes.

When the last delivery of coined cents from the July 1801 planchet shipment was made on February 16, 1802, the Treasurer of the Mint, Benjamin Rush, was able to determine that this delivery by Boulton had contained a considerable number of blanks above that called for by the weight. There ought to have been about 1,872,950 cent planchets but the coiner had delivered 1,910,437 pieces and there were yet on hand about 8,250 misstruck cents. There were thus more than 47,000 excess planchets in the shipment by count as compared to the number called for by weight.

The excess number was credited in the Mint books as an overplusage while a deficient number would have been marked as an underplusage. Overplusages were rather rare, underplusages were not, calling forth frequent remarks to Boulton on being careful about the average weight of ready-made blanks. An overplusage, within limits since the pieces could not be too light, increased Mint profit on copper coinage.

Economy-minded Mint officials did not waste the roughly 8,250 misstruck cents that had accumulated in the nearly seven months of

6

coining this shipment. In August 1802 the coiner was given these pieces for further use. They were rolled down to the correct thickness and then half cent blanks were punched from the rolled-down cents. The planchets were then fed into the coining press and 8,200 pieces delivered by the coiner to the treasurer for public distribution. The remaining clippings were used by the melter and refiner as alloy for the coinage of the precious metals; it was the end of the July 1801 shipment.

Records kept by the Mint enable us to determine several interesting points about the July 1801 shipment. First of all, since there was an overplusage, the average weight of the cent planchets had to be under the legal 168 grain standard. Calculations show that these weighed an average of just under 164 grains while the misstruck pieces averaged only about 161 grains. It may well be that pieces which were too light tended to jam in the coining press and thereby caused misstriking. The overall misstriking rate was under one-half of one per cent.

In late 1801 the Mint had received a second shipment of planchets from Matthew Boulton and these were laid aside awaiting exhaustion of the July 1801 delivery. On February 20, 1802, the coiner receipted for 56,041 pounds of copper cent planchets, containing 2.3 million pieces. All were coined by October 4, 1802. Elias Boudinot had achieved his aim.

APPENDIX

I. The Bill of Exchange

On May 9, 1801, James Yard purchased a £4000 bill of exchange from Alexander Baring payable to Sir Francis Baring in London. Yard, acting as agent for the Mint, then sold the bill to the government for \$16,800, equivalent to sterling @ 157½ ($\pounds 1 = \$4.20$). Par was

166 2/3 ($\pounds 1 = \$4.44 \frac{4}{9}$) based on the fictional value of sterling at \$2.66 2/3. The par value of $\pounds 4000$ @ 166 2/3 was \$17,777.77, giving a paper profit to the Mint of \$977.77.

II. Cost of Cent Planchets

<u>Item</u>	<u>Sterling</u>	<u>Dollars*</u>	<u>Mills/ Planchet**</u>
Cake (raw) copper @ $\pounds 146$ /ton	$\pounds 2,929.16.00\frac{1}{2}$	\$13,021.45	6.96
Rolling, annealing, milling, and cutting out @ 27/- per cwt	541.16.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,408.07	1.29
109 casks and 1 box	14.12.00	64.89	.03
Liverpool duty and customs	84.19.10	377.74	.20
Insurance premium	157.18.04	701.85	.37
Commission and policy	14.03.00	62.89	.03
<u>Subtotal</u> (paid to Boulton)	$\pounds 3,743.06.00$	\$16,636.89	8.88
Shipping - Baker & Comegys		154.92	.08
Misc.***		21.37	.01
<u>Total</u>		\$16,813.18	8.98

* $\pounds 1 = \$4.44 \frac{4}{9}$

** Mills/planchet calculated at the theoretical number of blanks (1,872,950). 10 Mills equal one cent.

*** Customs (37¢), portorage (\$10.00), and postage on letters to Boulton (\$11.00).

Note: adjustments have been made in this table compared to Boulton's original bill of $\pounds 3,745.09.03$ due to 28 pounds of copper invoiced but not received by the Mint.

III. Disposition of Cent Planchets

Received from Boulton in July 1801: ca. 1,918,687 blanks.

Used for coinage:

<u>Date of Delivery</u>	<u>Warrent Number</u>	<u>Number of Cents</u>
September 29, 1801	20	505,000
October 21	21	223,000
November 5	22	161,000
December 8	23	301,913
December 30	24	171,924
January 16, 1802	25	209,000
February 16	26	338,600
<u>Total</u>		1,910,437

Half cents made from misstruck cents: August 14, 1802 - 8200 pieces

Clippings to melter and refiner: August 14, 1802

Recapitulation (avoirdupois):

44,760.87 lbs.	1,910,437 cents
98.40 lbs.	8,200 half cents
91.54 lbs.	clippings
44,950.81 lbs.	Total - July 1801 delivery

IV. Profit and Loss

Cost of copper: \$16,813.18	Cents: \$19,104.37
	Half cents: 41.00
	Clippings: 34.24
	Total: \$19,179.61

Gross profit: \$2,366.43

Gross profit included the following: wages and salaries
materials
dies
costs of distribution

Sources: (RG 104, National Archives)

Coiner's Copper Account with the Treasurer, 1796-1837

Coiner's Copper Book, 1796-1803

Boulton Letters, 1796-1838

Director's Letter Book, 1795-1824

Waste Book, Volume I, 1794-1802

Treasurer's Account Book, 1794-1826

Register of Warrants, 1792-1817

General Correspondence, 1792-1802

Bullion Ledger A, 1794-1802

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

July 6, 1984

Mr. Robert W. Julian


Dear Bob:

Thank you for the copy of your fine article. I would like to see a little different title indicating a broader time period and the avoidance of a specific delivery date. Could we say U. S. Mint Copper Planchet Sources 1793-1802, or something to that effect?

Would it be possible for you to include in your footnotes reference to previous articles you and any others might have written on this subject, as the only references you list are those of the official sources.

Again, many thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

jah

2.24.86

Eric -

This is of course confidential until
published - the article sent in was
7+ pages + I simply used the word
processor to condense the space.
Your comments on the possible AND speech
are much appreciated. Bob

Julian

THE HALF CENT COINAGES OF 1831-1835

by R.W. Julian

Over the past several decades the complaint has frequently been made that a certain coin is much more rare (or common) than the mintage figures show and therefore the figures are wrong. Almost invariably it turns out that the original figures are indeed correct and that other reasons are responsible for the seeming inconsistency. With the half cent mintage figures of the 1830s no such excuse is possible, since the Mint itself issued incorrect annual figures.

Proper understanding of the half cent coinage of the 1830s begins with the early years of the nineteenth century when the Mint was struggling to provide a circulating copper coinage. The half cent, unlike the cent, was always a difficult denomination to vend to the public after 1805 and from 1809 there was positive resistance on the part of banks and merchants to take them at all. The Mint normally was able to distribute half cents after 1809 only when they were out of cents.

By 1811 matters had reached an impasse when the mint ran out of cent planchets (both cent and half cent blanks were imported from the Boulton firm of England) and had only half cents on hand. Due to the strong need for copper coin, banks did accept the half cents but made it clear that they did not want any more.

Dr. Samuel Moore became Director in mid-1824, replacing Robert Patterson - who had served since 1805, and immediately began to make changes in Mint policies. One such change introduced was striking half cents again, for the first time since 1811. Moore ordered ten tons of planchets (1.9 million) from Boulton and coinage commenced in December 1825. Despite the optimistic start, none of the half cents was distributed until after March 1826.

The coinage of half cents from 1826 through 1829 proceeded fitfully as demand was erratic. In 1826 some 129,000 half cents left the Mint while in 1827 but 64,000 were vended. This rose to 149,000 in 1828 and 148,000 in 1829. The number distributed in 1830, however, fell to 92,000. There was an amazing recovery in 1831, with 336,000 half cents leaving the Mint. Known figures after 1831 are fragmentary.

One of the problems with mintage figures of the 1830s is the 'reform' introduced by Dr. Moore at the end of 1829. Annual reports would now no longer reflect the number of coins formally delivered by Chief Coiner Adam Eckfeldt but rather those actually struck during a given year. There was no problem with silver or gold coinage since these coins were delivered soon after being struck in order to pay off depositors, but there was no such urgency with copper coins.

The 900,000 half cents on hand at the end of 1829 was a rather large hoard, considering that only 582,000 had been distributed from 1825 through 1830; Dr. Moore now called a temporary halt to the coinage. Towards the end of 1830 came a change that was to have some interesting consequences for the half cent coinage. In the late 1820s Chief Engraver William Kneass, together with Dr. Moore, began to introduce changes to the faces of the coins. This was connected to a change in the minting technique itself and is best seen along the periphery of the faces. Instead of lines radiating out from a center point, the edge is now plain, with a row of beads or dots.

Kneass engraved dies for the half cent dated 1831 and asked Chief Coiner Eckfeldt to make a proper test of the revised design; 2,200 half cents were struck in 1831, according to Moore's annual report, but this coinage was never officially delivered, at least not in 1831 or 1832. For the time being, the 1831 half cents were kept by the Coiner, but requests for a new half cent were honored; such requests would have been made by numismatists and an occasional parent wanting a coin for a Christmas stocking. These requests, plus a few saved by Mint officials, would have been the source of the known non-proof specimens.

At the end of 1831, the Mint officially had on hand some 472,000 half cents, not including the ephemeral 1831 coinage of 2,200 pieces. Yet sometime towards the latter part of 1832, Dr. Moore ordered the resumption of coinage. Although the number vended in 1832 is not clearly known (but seems to have been less than 100,000 pieces) there was, on the surface, no reason whatsoever to resume minting this little-used coin.

The reason for resuming coinage was based on a rather strange decision to melt the bulk of the old (pre-1830) half cents on hand and replace them with pieces struck using the revised design of 1831. Melting of half cents, as alloy for gold and silver coinage, began in 1830, but did not really get underway until mid-1832. By June 1833 the Melter & Refiner had used 160,186 struck half cents, mostly dating from 1828 and 1829. (233,342 planchets from the Boulton shipment of 1825 had already been melted for alloy by the end of 1829.)

2.

Although coinage resumed in 1832, Dr. Moore did not follow his policy of reporting how many had been struck, leading to the belief that coinage may not have resumed until late December 1832. Coinage continued fitfully into 1833 and was finally accounted for on June 19, 1833, when the coiner was credited with delivering 154,000 half cents by director's warrant #133.

It is interesting to note that a document, in the Mint archives, under date of June 19, 1833, specifically says that the coinage delivered that day (154,000 half cents) was struck in 1832 and 1833. This document, which has been published by Breen, does not mention the issue of 1831 at all, leading to the conclusion that almost the entire half cent coinage of 1831 was melted for alloy.

Given the resumption of coinage in late 1832, one might assume that by June 1833 most, if not all, of the pre-1830 half cent coinage had either been vended to banks and merchants or melted for the precious metals coinage. This was not the case, however, as half cents of 1829 were still being shipped from the Mint in the latter part of 1833. It is thereby probable that the 160,186 pieces melted from 1830 through 1833 were the worst-looking pieces. Coiner's records nowhere mention the tiny coinage of 1831 half cents and it is highly likely that most of them were included by error with the struck pieces of 1828-1829 melted for alloy.

Apparently demand was strong enough for the half cent in the latter part of 1833 that Dr. Moore needed to write Matthew R. Boulton to ask for five tons of additional planchets. In his letter of August 20, 1833, Moore indicated that the chief coiner had specifically asked that the milling on the planchets be made "stronger," although this would contract the diameter a little. This was necessary because the 1825 planchets had not struck up well in 1832 and 1833 with the new die design of 1831. The "stronger" milling would have meant a thicker rim before striking, which would have taken the revised die rims much better than the planchets of 1825. This in turn meant that the entire design struck up better.

Boulton first obtained the usual Welsh ingot copper and brought it to his manufactory for the necessary operations including rolling, cutting, and milling. The planchets were then carefully cleaned and packed into kegs for shipping. In late January 1834, workmen took the 29 casks of half cent blanks to Liverpool, where they were loaded on the Napier; it sailed for America on January 31. Arriving at the Philadelphia docks in less than two months, the kegs were unloaded on March 29.

Once the five tons of planchets were received at the Mint, one would think that coinage would commence. However, according to official records, the planchets were even not sent to the coining rooms by the Treasurer of the Mint until sometime in the second quarter of 1835, long after their receipt at the Mint. Yet, in the annual report for 1834 issued by Director Moore, we find the inexplicable figure of 120,000 half cents being struck.

It is true that Mint coinages of copper on rare occasion began before the copper was officially transferred to the Coiner, but this normally was a matter of days and never, except in this one case, in different years. The more usual case was for coinage to leave the Mint before it was reported as being struck, but this was a mere bookkeeping convention in use for many years. What, then, are we to make of the 120,000 reported coined?

Years ago, someone decided that the 120,000 figure for 1834 was actually that of 1833 and numismatists began to use this figure. It did make sense since coins of 1832 clearly existed in quantity and the Mint report for 1832 was silent on the subject. The researchers then moved the published figure for 1833, which actually covered 1832 and 1833, to just 1832.

The 120,000 figure seems to represent the number of half cents struck in 1834 though this conflicts with later evidence. That they were not delivered in 1834 does show that demand was low in that year. The only distribution record found for this year indicates 42,000 pieces being shipped in the second quarter. The last half of 1833 had seen 189,000 being vended, which included a number of pieces dated 1829. The fragmentary records dealing with shipments of half cents after 1831 do not allow us the luxury of definitive statements but the 1829s were probably gone by the end of 1833 or early in 1834.

Regardless of the true number of half cents coined in 1834, coinage certainly resumed in 1835 in heavily increased quantities. Just why is not clear, since there was little or no demand. It is true that we do not have distribution records for 1835 or 1836, but as there were 452,500 on hand in January 1837, more than a year after coinage had ended, we are justified in assuming that the coinage of 1835 was made with little demand in sight.

The number of half cents actually struck in 1835 (allowing the figure of 120,000 for 1834 to stand) is 419,000. Even here, however, there is still confusion. In mid-1835 Dr. Samuel Moore resigned as director and was replaced by Dr. Robert M. Patterson, who brought some fresh

ideas of accounting to the Mint, including the idea that coinage and delivery should reflect the date of actual mintage.

Yet, even in his first annual report Director Patterson did a very strange act by not reporting all the half cents delivered by Chief Coiner Eckfeldt on the final day of the year. Warrant #143 reported 539,000 half cents brought to the Treasurer ready for public distribution; Curiously, Patterson did not report what his own signed warrant had said, but instead indicated 141,000 half cents for 1835.

The 141,000 figure has been interpreted in the past to mean that this many had been struck in 1834. This assumption was made in the belief that the 120,000 reported for 1834 had been meant for 1833 instead. Because we now know that the latter is incorrect, we are faced with two figures for 1834: 120,000 and 141,000.

For his 1836 Mint report, Dr. Patterson finally reported the missing 398,000 pieces from warrant #143. Present thinking is that all 398,000 pieces were dated 1835 and that figure is given in the Redbook along with the other erroneous figures from years past. There is always the odd possibility that Patterson held over the 398,000 half cents for reporting in order to inflate the number of coins struck in his own first full year of the directorship in 1836.

That 398,000 half cents were struck from just one obverse die in 1835 seems well beyond normal use for an obverse die of this period and throws open the whole question of mintage figures in 1834 and 1835. It is the opinion of this writer that part of the 398,000 pieces ought to be assigned to an 1834 obverse die but the known records do not give us any clue for a breakdown.

With the reporting of 398,000 half cents for 1836 we come to the end of a very confusing period of mintage reports. After 1836 there are no more lapses in the annual reports and Dr. Patterson went to great pains to impress upon branch Mint officials after 1837 that reports must be accurate and coinage struck by dies bearing the current date.

It will be clear to the reader that this paper has not solved all the questions concerning half cent coinage of 1831-1835, but rather has presented the known facts and eliminated many fallacies. In the future research may take the road of measuring half cent diameters in order to determine if the dies of 1833 were used on planchets delivered in 1834. There should be a detectable difference in the diameters.

Another avenue of research would be a detailed census of surviving examples of 1832-1835 to find a possible pattern of mintage that varies from, or agrees with, figures in this article. Breen, in his superb work on United States half cents, for example, estimates that half cents of 1832 are seen less than half as often as those of 1833. Does this then mean that about 50,000 half cents bearing the 1832 date were produced? Does it seem likely that nearly 400,000 half cents would be struck from the 1835 obverse die? These questions are left to future researchers.

HALF CENTS OF 1831-1835

YEAR	MINT REPORT	REDBOOK	COINER'S WARRANT
1831	2,200	2,200	-
1832	-	154,000	-
1833	154,000	120,000	154,000
1834	120,000	141,000	-
1835	141,000	398,000	541,000
1836	398,000	-	-
TOTALS	815,200	815,200	693,000

Sources:

Walter Breen's Encyclopedia of United States Half Cents 1793-1857, American Institute of Numismatic Research, 1984.

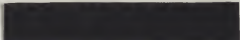
The National Archives. RG 104 and 217.

2157 words

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

March 3, 1986

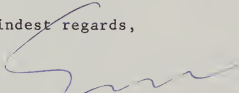
Mr. Robert W. Julian


Dear Bob:

Your article "The Half Cent Coinages of 1831-1835" is most interesting and highlights the confusion. I suggest changing the word "edge" to "border" at the end of the 7th paragraph in accordance with the enclosed.

I also enclose a comment about a British law authorizing the export of coining machinery to the United States. Do you know what this is? It should make an interesting write-up. I am enclosing my source of information which is from a sales catalogue of a book dealer.

Kindest regards,


Eric P. Newman

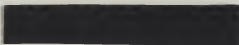
jah

Encls.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

September 4, 1986

Mr. Robert W. Julian


Dear Bob:

It was very thoughtful for you to telephone to congratulate me on the Numismatic Hall of Fame. I do appreciate it.

Sincerely,

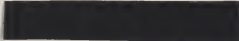
Eric P. Newman

jah

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

December 30, 1986

Mr. Robert W. Julian


Dear Bob:

Happy New Year! There is enclosed a token of my respect for your work.
Do not associate the 5 cent denomination with the value of your work.
If you have it already, then send it back for my collection.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

jah

Encl.

[REDACTED]
January 12, 1987

Dear Eric:

Your letter of December 30 was received with thanks several days ago but a press of school matters - we are at the end of the semester - has delayed a response until now. The token is very much appreciated and I did not know that it existed. It makes a welcome addition to my small collection of tokens associated with this area.

I do not yet know for certain who O.H. Porter was, but I believe the token was issued for the old Porter Drug store at Fourth and Broadway. I was in this store (which by then had moved one block to Fourth and Market) many times in the 1950s and may well have seen O.H. Porter himself when there. They had a very large soda fountain, with all the trimmings, and I believe that the token was issued for this. Tokens were of course long gone by the time that I was a teen-age customer, but it certainly brings back memories from long ago. The building housing the store burned in a very large fire of, I think, 1965. There is still a Porter Drug store but whether it is operated by the same family or not I do not yet know. A friend of mine worked for the Porters years ago and as soon as I see him I will find out.

Please accept my sincere thanks for this piece.

Sincerely



R.W. Julian

N.B. There is a coincidence connected with your sending this token. For the last year and a half I have been working on a lengthy article - of about 80 pages - for Coin World on the history of the nickel. The first part was sent in just a day or two before the token arrived!

Bob SOLIAN

February 22, 1990

Dear Eric:

When I called the other night I neglected to mention one project that I am trying to complete: the house next door. Since August I have been attempting to purchase this structure (which requires a great deal of work) in order to turn it into an office/library combination. My coin books are all out but I have thousands of other books which are very difficult to use at present. There is an old tax lien on the place which has to be cleared up first. At any rate, one of these days I hope to have all of my books and papers out for ready use!

I thank you in advance for the latest edition of the paper money catalogue; I think I have a good idea of the incredible number of hours that must have gone into such a work.

What I am looking for in the way of line engravings (from Snelling, ^{OR Reading} ~~or~~ Pembroke, if convenient) is as follows:

- 1) Any U.S. colonial pieces, including Pine Tree, Somer Islands, Maryland, etc.
- 2) Roman coins of the first two centuries of our era, especially sestertii. There is nothing particular in mind, I am just looking for a good selection of coins from the different emperors.
- 3) The following from Low on Hard Times Tokens (if he used photographs they will be of no value and should not be copied):

Low 12 (Constitution),
Low 17-19 (Illustrious predecessor) any one of these
Low 58-64 (Webster) any one of these
Low 112 (Crossman/NY)
Low 127 (Phalon/NY)
Low 133-138 (Smith/NY) any one of these
Low 273-274 (Ruggles/NY) either of these
Low 300 (Adams/Boston)

Most of the above are meant for short (1000-2000 words) articles that would appear in sundry places, especially COINage. The idea is to acquaint beginning collectors (and older ones as well) with certain series of coinage or tokens that would be interesting areas to collect.

I enclose with this letter the essay I did for the ANA Centennial volume and which covers the period 1814-1816. There really is little in the new or startling, but I covered the period as thoroughly as possible. I did go into the coinage of copper in 1814 rather more carefully due to the errors that have crept in over the years. There was of course coinage of cents in December 1815 using dies of 1816, but I had published all of this years ago.

Sincerely

Bob

Robert W. Julian
[REDACTED]

May 26, 1999

Dear Bob:

Pursuant to our pleasant telephone conversation today concerning the feeding and ejection mechanisms at the early U.S. Mint I enclose a copy of my recent letter to Craig Sholley. I also enclose an engraving of this part of the machinery as published in Philadelphia in 1818 but actually dated 1815 and obviously derived from English sources and not American. This engraving is in much greater detail than I have ever encountered and I would like to be the first to republish it. I have only sent it to Ron Landis and Craig Sholley in restricted form for help in figuring out my problems. Will you please keep it for your personal enlightenment and help for me.

I have so many alternatives as to:

- 1) what an open collar is,
- 2) to justify the necks being cylindrical instead of beveled,
- 3) for die rising or collar rising or being depressed,
- 4) for variations in shape of the top of the collar,
- 5) for shape and movement of the nippers,
- 6) for ejection of a coin when sitting on a die or being raised above the die, etc.

This is an absolutely fascinating puzzle, with clues few and far between. These mechanical geniuses at the U.S. Mint were amazing.

My best,

Eric P. Newman

To: Robert W. Julian

August 25, 1999

From: Eric P. Newman

It was great seeing you in Chicago.

To help you on the Breen writings I call your attention to his price guide for Mass silver included in the Quarterman publication of Noe's Silver Coinage of Massachusetts.

You also should include his research assistance in The Fantastic 1804 Dollar.

Thank you for the CW 1987 item about 1913 nickels. How do we know there were Liberty head dies? I thought the change of design was determined much earlier. The CW article is very vague. Stella Hachel probably destroyed her records for a reason and the reason may be that no legitimate 1913 Liberty head nickel dies were in the records. I wish Taxay were available. Bowers in his new book says Nagy was also in on the beginning of the 1913 Liberty head matter.

My best,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

September 26, 2008

Mr. Robert W. Julian



Dear Bob:

On 9/20/08 you wrote me about the book by Dean Albanese entitled *King of Eagles* and sent me a copy of the present draft of 65 pages. You had previously asked me by telephone if I would write a Foreword. As you know, I have always tried to be helpful in numismatic research and writing of others.

I immediately read the draft and thank you for sending it to me. I realize how much work has gone into its preparation. I understand that further clarifications and changes will be made by others so I did not do much on such matters. I realize there were no footnotes but instead an extensive bibliography. This work is a summary of personal business accomplishments and many sections of numismatic history. It seems intended to have an appeal to a very broad section of readers beyond those interested in numismatics and should develop an enlarged interest in numismatics.

The decision I have to make is whether it has sufficient new numismatic significance as that is my guideline for any requested Foreword. My feeling is that there is not quite enough.

Nonetheless I want to suggest content comments as follows:

There might be added throughout "1804 dated" to "Plain-4 Proof Eagle" for clarification of the various ways the coin description is used.

- p. 5, paragraph 1: Eliminate the \$ sign as it is repetitive when "dollars" is used.
- p. 9, paragraph 1,
line 1: Substitute "could be" for "was" and substitute "might be" for "become." I know of no examples of clipping or counterfeiting on NE coinage in that period.
- p. 9, paragraph 3,
line 2: Substitute "near" for "around" as the edge is the outside reeded edge. You might use "perimeter" instead of "edge."

Mr. Robert W. Julian
September 26, 2008
Page 2

- p. 12, paragraph 3,
lines 2&3: This language follows an error I made in my 1990 paper money book and has been corrected in my coming 2008 edition. Substitute "due to a lack of small change had" for "even." Substitute "before it knew of them" for "as a substitute." I apologize for the inaccuracy.
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line 1: Remove "20" and put in "twenty". This will avoid confusion in running numbers together.
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- p. 15, paragraph 1,
line 2&3: Insert "coinage" in place of "coin" in two places.
- p. 15, paragraph 4,
line 3: Add after "the" the words "State of New York or."
- p.18, paragraph 8,
line 5: Substitute "Eastern" instead of "Western" or use "Turkey in Asia."
- p.42,
lines 1&2: The term "now in use" was specifically used in the wording of the order as your existing quoted text stated. The subsequent wording referring to it should be clarified.
- p. 64: The Bass-Dannreuther book on early U.S. gold is omitted. This must be cited.
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- p. ? I think it is important to include somewhere that there are 200 reeds on the edge of the 1804 dated plain 4 eagles and there are 126 reeds on the normal 1804 crosslet 4 eagles.

I sincerely hope I have been helpful and thank you for offering me this opportunity.

I presume you should send a copy of this letter to Dean Albanese and thank him for giving me the opportunity.

My best to you,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

September 25, 2008

26

Mr. Robert W. Julian
1003 Riverside Drive
Logansport, IN 46947

Dear Bob:

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Mr. Robert W. Julian
September 25, 2008
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ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

September 25, 2008

Mr. Robert W. Julian
1003 Riverside Drive
Logansport, IN 46947

Move page text
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an
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interest

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Mr. Robert W. Julian
September 25, 2008
Page 2

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Please telephone me
if you have any trouble.